WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1. A method of producing an immunogenic construct, comprising the steps of:
- (a) activating at least one first carbohydratecontaining moiety with an organic cyanylating reagent to form an
 activated carbohydrate; and
- (b) coupling said activated carbohydrate directly or indirectly to a second moiety to form an immunogenic construct capable of stimulating an immune response.
- 2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said organic cyanylating reagent is 1-cyano-4-(dimethylamino)-pyridinium tetrafluoroborate, N-cyanotriethyl-ammonium tetrafluoroborate, or p nitrophenylcyanate.
- ^cyanylating reagent is 1-cyano-4-(dimethylamino)-pyridinium tetrafluoroborate.

4. A method according to claim 3, wherein said first and second moieties are soluble in water.

step (a) is carried out at a pH of from 8 to 10, and said coupling step (b) is carried out at a pH of from 7 to 9.

A method according to claim X, wherein said activating step (a) is carried out in the presence of triethyl amine.

A method according to claim 1, wherein the coupling in confident step (b) is done indirectly by covalently joining the first moiety to a bifunctional or heterofunctional spacer reagent, and covalently joining the second moiety to the spacer reagent.

& C

70

69

A method of claim 7, wherein said spacer reagent is selected from the group consisting of ethylene diamine, 1,6-hexane diamine, adipic dihydrazide, cystamine, glycine, and lysine.

is a polysaccharide and the second moiety is a protein

A method according to claim, wherein the polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of dextran, Pneumococcal polysaccharide, Haemophilus influenzae polysaccharide, Group A streptococcus polysaccharide, Group B streptococcus polysaccharide, and N. meningitidis polysaccharide,

is a water-soluble viral or bacterial polysaccharide.

Moiety is a water-soluble protein.

A method according to claim 1, wherein the second moiety is selected from the group consisting of bovine serum albumin, pertussis toxoid, tetanus toxoid, malaria-derived peptide, an antibody, a toxoid, and a lipoprotein.

A method according to claim 1, wherein the immunogenic construct is a conjugate selected from the group consisting of PT-Pn, PT-PRP, TT-Pn, antibody-dextran, and peptide-TT-Pn.

15. A method for producing an immune response, comprising:

(a) preparing an immunogenic construct by steps including (i) activating at least one first carbohydrate-containing moiety with an organic cyanylating reagent, and (ii) covalently joining said activated carbohydrate to a second moiety; and

(b) administering the immunogenic construct to a patient.

14. A method according to claim 18, wherein said organic cyanylating reagent is 1-cyano-4-(dimethylamino)-pyridinium tetrafluoroborate.

17. A method according to claim 16, wherein said activating step (a) is carried out in the presence of triethyl amine.

18. A method according to claim 16, wherein the first moiety is a polysaccharide and the second moiety is a watersoluble protein.

19. A method according to claim 18, wherein the polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of dextran,
Pneumococcal polysaccharide, Haemophilus influenzae
polysaccharide, Group A streptococcus polysaccharide, Group B
streptococcus polysaccharide, and N. meningitidis polysaccharide.

A method according to claim 16, wherein the second moiety is selected from the group consisting of bovine serum albumin, pertussis toxoid, tetanus toxoid, malaria-derived peptide, an antibody, a toxoid, and a lipoprotein.

22. A method according to claim 16, wherein the immunogenic construct is a conjugate selected from the group consisting of PT-Pn, PT-PRP, TT-Pn, antibody-dextran, and peptide-TT-Pn.

73